The Pittsburgh Post had an article under the capnotice until we found in the Journal the following paragraph extracted from it, accompanied with some in Congress to be elected without regard to resilikely to take now. On the 29th of March, 1844, appropriate comments :

voice from Clarion, which brings the cheering news, in clear tones, that the country is safe, and that that sterling county will give a larger majority for the Democratic ticket than has ever been given before. The furnaces of the Democracy are in full blast, and there is now not a doubt but that unwavering Democratic county will turn out a larger majority than it ever has before."

very opposite is the fact. Their full blast has blasted the prosperity of that fine county, put out the fires of its furnaces, and deprived its hitherto prosperous people of the means of prosperity. Seven all the rest. It the added to the majority, only one or two of the majority only one or two of the duty with the army, or commanding some military division, he should not object; but he must express his disapprobation of his being clased the fires of its furnaces, and deprived its hitherto prosperous people of the means of prosperity. Seven all the rest. It then added the fires of its furnaces, and deprived its hitherto prosperous people of the means of prosperity. Seven all the rest. It then added the fires of its furnaces, and deprived its hitherto prosperity of the means of prosperity. prosperous people of the means of prosperity. Seven all the rest. It then adds that, if this confinement of columns of Sheriff's advertisements afford a sad electors to choice in their own districts were removed, the which it would not be too strong terms to charac- in favor of the mediocrities.

the fires of those of Great Britain. Is this doubted? Armstrong, and Venango see to it that those who have a chance either to read it or hear it read :

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

" The triumph of the candidate of the Democratic party, BEGUGHT FORWARD BY THE MEN OF THE SOUTH, will se and on this point, we take Gen. Pierce to be a fair re-

The Times is a good "Democratic furnace," too, is it not? It can blow a strong blast at all events the "valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of" Great Britain.

Here is another extract from another leading hope that Gen. Pierce will "co-operate with Engand" in its efforts to break down American manufacturers, and give to that country a full and enduring ascendency:

"We are without information as to the views of Gen. · Pierce on the subject of co-operation with England ; but · we cannot say that we feel any apprehension on the · point; and we shall await the final election not without share in the confidence of many American friends that

The next extract we shall give is more confident The next extract we shall give is more confident in its tone. Its author is exceedingly well pleased with Gen. Pierce; and why? Because the editor knows that, as he was, as the Times truly expresses it. "hypought forward by the men of the South" and it, "brought forward by the men of the South," and is "a fair representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun," his election will be an assurance that "the Democratic majority are unanimous in their testimony on behalf of a liberal commercial policy;" that is, a policy which will enable England, with her vast capital and low wages, to manufacture all our iron, cutlery, cloths, cottons, and many other things for us-a policy under the operation of which she will buy from us some eight millions worth of breadstuffs at low prices, and we buy of her near one hundred millions worth of the articles above enumerated; the balance being made up in raw cotton and gold. This is what the English call "a liberal commercial policy:" here we call it free trade, by which we mean that it is free all on one side. It is a policy that may suit the South pretty well; at least the people of that section imagine so, because they think they can get goods in return for their cotton a little cheaper than they could under protective duties. We think they are mistaken; for we are the difference. If it were not so, they would not which the narrow selfishness of a city is neutralized by be so anxious about our commercial policy. It is a the intelligence and independence of the country. policy that is really advantageous to England, but very injurious to the manufacturing and grain-growing States of the Union. Here is the extract:

PROM THE MANCHESTER EXAMINER.

" The election of Gen. Pirce will at any rate prove that the Democratic majority, whatever may be their other differtences, are unanimous in their testimony on behalf of a liberal moral influences already described as incident to the resistences already described as incident to the resistences. tion in reducing, wherever practicable, existing impediments to international intercourse."

The fourth and last extract we shall give at this time will be equal to an additional bellows to the "furnaces of the Democracy." It will encourage them greatly to know that Gen. Pierce enjoys th sympathy of the people of England. Here it is: FROM WILLMER & SMITH'S LIVERPOOL TIMES.

"As regards England, public sympathy, it is needless to say, is enlisted on the side of the Democratic candidate. Not that Gen. Pierce is considered the better man.

Far otherwise. He is merely accepted as the nominee of and was nearly forty years of age, and had a great reputhat great party in the Union who desire to push the free trade to its utmost limits."

best informed papers in England. It knows that on great cities. the score of fitness for the office Gen. Pierce is far from being the better man; but it likes him and snoe is unfortunate. England is governed by an aristosupports him because he is the "nominee of that oracy, who very shrewdly maintain a system which ena great party in the Union who desire to push the principle of free trade to its utmost limits." Will-dence, and thus to gain an election in one place if they

We wish these extracts could reach the eye or ear of every honest Democrat in the country. Will not our Whig friends see to it that they are widely disseminated from neighbor to neighbor, from the stump, in short in every way that it can be done. Let them show their Democratic friends how they have been humbugged and deceived. Let them see

A DEMAGOGUE ANSWERED, BY A DEMOCRAT.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER especially give to reformers living in any small major general.

Section of the State a chance to be heard, which Mr. J. A. BLACK, a Calhoun Democrat from loubt but that unwavering Democratic county will turn but a larger majority than it ever has before."

They have "heard a voice from Clarion," have heard that (the larger majority than it ever has before."

Would not be so under a general ticket system."
But while it would have each district choose its own Representative, it would not confine the choice of heavy? Well, so have we. They have heard that (the listrict to resone weights within the choice of the peace estation). they? Well, so have we. They have heard that "the furnaces of the Democracy are in full blast." We have heard that the furnaces for the manufacture of iron in that county are nearly all out of blast, and also to France, which made such latitude of choice a such latitude of choice a county are nearly all out of blast, and also to France, which made such latitude of choice a county are nearly all out of blast, and also to France, which made such latitude of choice a county are nearly all out of blast, and also to France, which made such latitude of choice a county are nearly all out of blast, and also to France, which made such latitude of choice a county are nearly all out of blast, and also to France, which made such latitude of choice a county are nearly all out of blast, and also to France, which made such latitude of choice a county are nearly all out of blast, and also to France, which made such latitude of choice a county are nearly all out of blast, and also to France, which made such latitude of choice a county are nearly all out of blast, and county are nearly all out of blast. that the greater part of them have fallen under the provision of its Constitution in 1849. It gives as one hammer of the Sheriff. When the latter were in reason for this proposition that the people of a district are full blast, labor had abundance of employment, and the best judges of what they want in a Representative, naces of the Democracy," which are now said to be in son that "great men come in clusters, and in the Northfull blast, afford a good paying market for produce and labor? Do they enrich the country, bring erich of the mind is premoted by every stimulant of comfort and contentment into the dwellings of the knowledge, rivalry, interest, and ambition;" and it adds

terize as diabolical mockery. Could it not speak of Such are the principal reasons of the Democratic Re the doings of its politicians in that county without view in favor of this project. We regard them as sub- HIS COUNTRY IT WAS GEN. SCOTT." He would using a figure which, in the present prostrate condi-stantial reasons against it. The voters of each district not "strike," he said with emphasis, at "THE WARtion of the great interest that has made Clarion are the best judges of what they want. This we admit, WORN VETERANS OF THE COUNTRY." This senticounty rich and distinguished, is bitterly insulting? and add that those residing among them have the most But, whilst the blast from "the furnaces of the sympathies with their wants, and will labor most earnest-Democracy" has blown out the fires of American by to obtain them. One of the strongest incentives to pairon furnaces, it has imparted unwonted activity to triotic fidelity in a Representative is this social bond of union between him and his constituents. Living among Then read the following, and let our friends in Clarion, them, he knows their wants, and wishes, and interests. Living with and around him, they know his character, his are blowing the bellows of Democracy among the principles, his feelings, his conduct, and can judge how cold and deserted furnaces of that "blasted" region far they are guaranties for his fidelity as a Representative. In choosing a candidate from another district they must rely entirely upon his reputation abroad, which covers only his professional or public career; and this reputation may be chiefly founded upon the praises and cure, probably forever, the ascendency of liberal commercial puffs of newspapers. We will suppose that some lawyer principles; and if Lord Derby should next year be dis- in a great city, previously little known, makes an able or posed to take the American tariff for his model, we have ingenious defence of somebody indicted for murder; and little doubt that it will serve to remove the lastillusions the newspapers of this city are filled with all sorts of symof the protective system from his mind. In this respect, pathy for the culprit, and extravagant praises of the defeace. This is not improbable, for it occurred in New presentative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and, as York, in the case of the murderer Robinson; in Boston, such, a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of in the case of the murderer and incendiary who was acquitted on the ground of somnambulism; and in this city, in the case of the man who murdered a broker at his counter, with a dagger which he habitually carried about for the candidate of "the men of the South," and for stabbing any body in any altercation. His personal friends wish to get this lawyer into Congress, and, knowing that he cannot be elected in his own city, propose him to the voters of some distant district, who know him solely English paper, which, although not so confident, be- through this newspaper reputation. At once his able cause not so well informed as the Times, is full of speech is circulated through the remote district, supported by all sorts of vouchers from the city, for his possessing, in an eminent degree, every qualification, intellectual and moral, for a seat in Congress. Not a voter in the district knows him personally, or knows any thing of him 'Treasury, as applied to that officer?' Did the genbeyond his defence of a criminal, and beyond those puffs, which may be gross exaggerations at least. But these voters are thus flattered, importuned, deceived, cajoled, humbugged into electing him, and soon find that they are betraved and abandoned for the double pay of preferment may happen under this system of the Democratic Review.

But, says the Democratic Review, "great men come in system were adopted, all the Representatives in Congress nittees of Safety of Constitution Hall would have glorious chances. Then the great men who were rejected by the Conventions for the sake of the mediocrities-for whenever we are left out, the rejected are great men and the accepted are mediocrities-would be elected by the more wise and intelligent voters of the "rural districts." How wise and ntelligent those now despised "rural districts," peopled by country "donkeys," would suddenly become! And how fully the "great metropolis of the Union" would obtain its "just influence" in the politics of the country! who seek to underrate the civil services of Gen. We should indeed have a political millennium, when the money-hunting cliques of a great city, without an idea in opportunity of understanding what those services politics beyond the gain to be got by them, should elect were, and who never paid an insincere or an unall the members of Congress from a great State! Thank merited compliment. Mr. Adams spoke with empretty sure that the English manufacturer pockets ye, gentlemen! We prefer the present system, under phasis of the great services of Gen. Scott in "TIME

We have another objection against this system. It would induce the intelligent and ambitious to seek the cities as the best field for political preferment, and subject them to the demoralizing influences of city politics. We Washington was the most suitable place for the reprefer the distribution of the able men over the country. where they are controlled by the social supervision and moral influences already described as incident to the resithe Northern States, are found in cities. The brightest political light of Massachusetts has not come from Boston nor of New York from the "Great Metropolis," nor of Pennsylvania from Philadelphia. And this is not because Conventions elect mediocrities and reject great men, but because the great men of the cities are too much engaged in private business to spend time for the country, and because the voters of the city are too much occupied in private business to discriminate very accurately between great men and mediocrities. Perhaps the Democratic Review will refer to Daniel Webster. He is of the country, tation before he went to Boston. Most of the men who have been great in Boston were bred in the "rural dis-Willimer & Smith's Liverpool Times is one of the tricts" of the five New England States which have no natorial attack of 1852 will be fruitful of more im-

The Review refers to England and France. The refermer and Smith are right in their estimate of the fail in another. So would it be in the State of New York, man and his party, and it is right in them as the true friends of British interests to support him;

France was always governed by a few politicians when a but ought Americans to support him because he is, republic, and every Frenchman desires to live in Paris. as the London Times expresses it, "a valuable prac-tical ally of the commercial policy of that country?" Hence the centralization which renders republicanism an impossibility in France. If we would have each State centralized, and controlled by a clique dwelling together in one great city, the best expedient for reaching such a consummation is the project of the Democratic Review.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT'S OPINION OF RAILBOADS.—The last number of the Knickerbocker Magazine, in the edi-tor's table, gives the opinion of the oldest inhabitant in one of the far off-shore towns of Massachusetts bay, touchwhat company they have got into and what politiing railroads—his experience consisting in having seen
cal adjuncts they have. Let them see that they the end of the road laid out and the cars running upon it. have unwittingly been supporting British interests at the expense of American, and then perhaps these "furnaces of the Democracy," which are now in full blast, will go out, and true American furnaces, in which there is some profit, will blow in again. Then perhaps we shall hear a different "voice from Clarion" than the one the editors of the Post heard, not the voice of brawling demagogues mingled with the saddening sound of the sheriff's hammer, but the cheerful voice of industry and thrift.

[Pitteburgh Gazette.]

The end of the road laid out and the cars running upon it. He remarked to a visiter: What kind o' commodation be they? You can't go when you want to go you go to go when the bell rings, or this like the visite bigs, and every new to the running open it. He remarked to a visiter: What kind o' commodation be they? You can't go when the bell rings, or the shelled ways off the deeped, you got to pay be gift to the running open with the ways off the deeped, you got to pay arter you get there. What kind o' commodation be they? You can't go when the bell rings, or the shelled ways off the deeped, you got to pay arter you get there. What kind o' commodation be they? You can't go when the bell rings, or the shell be ways off the deeped, you got to pay want to go any where's else 'capt to the sention is that? Goin round the country tew murderin' folks, running the three shells and eyou want to go any where's else 'capt to the sention is that? Goin round the country tew murderin' folks, running the three shells was and they are much for the cheer want to go any where's else 'capt to the the cheen on it, you got to pay arter you get there. What kind o' commodation is that? Goin round the country tew murderin' folks, running the three cheen had been a shell be end on it, you got to pay arter you get there. What kind o' commodation is the feel of you want to go any where's else 'capt to the smirrord, and effort on the three cheen and the country tew murderin' folks, running the woods. Mr. Robbins, down to Colpoin

GEN. SCOTT AND THE TREASURY.

The late instance in the Senate is not the first REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.—The Demo-cratic Review contends for such amendment of con-ter of Congressional investigation; and his enemies dence in the districts which they represent. It Mr. John W. Davis, then a member of the House would not have them elected by general ticket. It of Representatives from Indiana, introduced in the

To this Mr. DAVIS replied that he had no "personal ojections" to the Major General. None in the the farmers had good markets for every thing they cannot find it at home should be allowed to world, of course! His objects were purely public could spare. But how is it now? Do the "fur-seek it elsewhere in the State. It gives as another rea- and political. "He saw no earthly use for the ofworld, of course! His objects were purely public and political. "He saw no earthly use for the office as it was now conducted, and he could not consent to paying this gentleman \$8,000 a year for living here in Washington, for what purposes he could not imagine. If the Major General was do-

War, as some gentlemen suggested."

Here was an imputation sufficiently explicit upon commentary upon the policy of the party over whose districts beyond the cities could elect these identical great Gen. Scott. Mr. Dean (Democrat) of Oho, rose influence the Post exults in language men of the cities whom their own townsmen had rejected at once to repel it. He said he was opposed to any ould not be too strong terms to characteristics. Gen. Scott. "IF ANY MAN HAD ADDED GLORY TO ment is more deep and more general than the de-famers of Gen. Scott imagine. The day of election will show that there are thousands on thousands of the Domocracy who, like Mr. Dean, will refuse to "STRIKE AT THE WAR-WORN VETERANS OF THE COUNTRY.

> Mr. J. W. DAVIS then proceeded to bring out his idea more distinctly and explicitly. He did not like this residence of Gen. Scorr at Washington, which was making him familiar with the legislation and the public men of the country. He proceeded to say, with some bitterness, "that he wished to relieve the Treasury from the payment of a Major General for sitting in his parlor here and dictating to Congress what it should do. His object was to get rid of the office; and he had said nothing in disparagement of the officer. He did not wish to dollars per annum, WHEN HE WAS WORSE THAN

These and similar remarks roused the indignation of Mr. DROMGOGLE, (Democrat,) of Virginia, a very able and eloquent man, with a soul somewhat above the candle-end and cheese-paring, economy that is so much affected by gentlemen from Virginia, in all cases except when Virginia is concerned. Mr. Dromgoole burst into the debate with one of those interrogative passages in which he was so formidable and effective. "What," he exclaimed, in that thrilling tone of his which sank into the heart tleman mean to say that Gen. Scott had received money to which he was not lawfully entitled ?"

Mr. J. W. DAVIS cowered beneath this homethrust. He wilted under the rebuke of the generous and noble-minded speaker. Mr. J. W. Davis offered by interests very different from theirs. All this explained. Mr. J. W. Davis said he had "spoken with reference to the office only, and not with reference to the gentleman who at present filled the

Mr. DROMGOOLE received the apology, "There was no imputation, then, upon Gen. Scott. The gentleman admitted that he received only what clusters, and in the Northern States they appear in cities." 'the law gave him; and because, in the estimation This, translated into plain English, means that, if the new 'of that gentleman, the law gave him too much pay, he called it filching from the Treasury. How from the State of New York would be chosen from the 'was it filching from the Treasury? It was paid city; and then the Sucheme of Tammany Hall or the Com- in obedience to a law of Congress. It was Congress, then, which filched from the Treasury. He would not detain the committee, for he would not believe for a moment that the amendment would be " adopted '

> Mr. J. Q. Adams followed with a few remarks. in the course of which he took occasion to say that the passage of such an amendment would be "an ill-return" to Gen. Scott "for his great services both in time of war and IN TIME OF PEACE." Let those Scott refer to the testimony of a man who had every OF PEACE." He added that the General "received not one dollar more than he deserved from his country.

Mr. HARALSON (Democrat) opposed the amendment of Mr. J. W. Davis, because he thought sidence of the officer commanding in chief, and the

office itself was necessary.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL (Democrat) observed that it was "owing to the gallantry and achievements of Gen. Scott that they were now enabled to sit there in safety to legislate him out of office. He flattered himself that there was no danger of the proposition being adopted; but he would entreat those gentlemen who were disposed to favor it to bear in mind WHAT THE COUNTRY OWED TO THIS DISTIN-GUISHED OFFICER '

The question was then taken on Mr. J. W Davis's amendment, and it was rejected. Mr. J. W. Davis then offered an amendment to reduce the pay of the Major General to \$250 a month; but this amendment was also rejected.

Thus terminated the memorable Congressional attack of 1844 on Gen. Scott. We doubt if the Seportant advantages to the DEMOCRATIC party.

THE HOMESTEAD OF JOHN RANDOLPH .- On Monday, the

6th instant, the division of "Roanoke," (the late residence of the celebrated John Randolph,) known as the

Middle Quarter, on which was the mansion, was sold at Charlotte Courthouse for something less than \$25,000. The purchaser was Mr. Wood Boulddin. PHONETIC SPELLING OF WORDS is attempting to bereave our language of all its relations. If successful in its projects to reduce all words to the dead level of their sounds, it will be impossible hereafter to trace their genealogy. The consequence will be, that the English language, now rejoicing in happy family ties of fathers and mothers, and cognates known and valued, and as numerous as Sootch cousins, will become fatherless and motherless, and with-out a recognised relative in the world, or one that can

ever be found, though diligently sought, with the natural yearning for kindred. It is passing strange that any ruthless Attila should thus become the scourge and exterminator of all the generations of speech, as valuable and interesting to a generations of speech, as valuable and interesting to a liberal mind as those of blood, at a time when men, even in our plain Republic, are beginning to pride themselves on their descent and the long respectability of their connexions. If it is not more, it is certainly not less, important to keep up the history of language than it is of families, and it is a destructive propensity, and a hard nature, that can desire the abolition of the ties of consanguinity in either. Away! you besom of reformation! that would smooth down into a sickly level, if you had your way, all our glorious and healthy Catskills and Schooley's way, all our glorious and healthy Catskills and Scho mountains, so that not a mother's son of us should by-and by be able to tell where he was born, much less where he would bring up before he died.

[Newark Daily Advertiser.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1848.

The nominations of both the great political par-ties of the country for the Presidency and Vice Presidency now being made, the data on which to base calculations as to their success will be of par-ticular interest. We therefore here annex the popular vote at the last Presidential election:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	MGLAND S	The state of the s	
States.	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren
Maine	85,273	40,195	12,157
New Hampshire	14,781	27,768	7,560
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,857
Massachusetts	61,072	85,284	'88,188
Rhode Island	6,689	3,600	705
Connecticut	80,814	27,046	5,005
MID	DLE STAT	res.	
New York	218,551	114,592 •	120,519
New Jersey		36,880	849
Pennsylvania		172,661	11,263
Delaware		5,910	80
	HERN STA		
	37,892	34,528	125
Maryland			9
Virginia		46,586	85
North Carolina South Carolina*	48,510	34,869	00
	47 000	44,736	Charles States
Georgia			ON THE REAL PROPERTY.
Florida	4,589	8,239	
Alabama		31,868	Swall till the
Mississippi		26,555	
Louisiana		15,880	
Texas	3,770	8,765	
Arkansas	7,588	9,300	
WEST	TERN STA		
Tennessee	64,705	58,419	-
Kentucky		49,729	-
Ohio		154,788	85,494
Michigan	23,940	30,687	10,389
Indiana	69,907	74,745	8,100
Illinois	58,215	56,629	15,804
Missouri	82,671	40,077	-
lowa	10,557	12,151	1,126
Wisconsin	18,747	15,001	10,418
Matel 1	909 094	1 999 410	201 679
Total1,	002,024	1,222,419	291,678
Cass and Van Buren over			. 152,073

Cincinnati Gazette.

Hon. WILLIS A. GORMAN and his wife were in the ill fated Reindeer at the time of her explosion, and escaped without injury. Mr. GORMAN had just reached the upper deck when the explosion took place, and by his presence of mind saved his lady and himself from injury.

INLAND NAVIGATION .- The following paragraph from German paper announces an enterprise of three English gentlemen, which (the Boston Daily Advertiser remarks) will perhaps surprise some of our readers, namely, a voyage in a boat navigated by themselves through the heart of Europe from London to Constantinople. They had already accomplished what may be considered the most difficult part of the voyage, though perhaps not the most see an officer quartered here on the country, FILCH- hazardous, having arrived, doubtless by way of the Rhine. ING FROM THE TRIASURY some eight thousand and the canal which unites the waters of that river with the Danube at Regensburg, or as is usually called in England Ratisbon, in Germany :

REGENSBURG, AUGUST 14.—Three English gentlemen (Messrs. Mansfield, Comprest, and Thompson) have undertaken to go from London to Constantinople in their own boat. They arrived here on the afternoon of the 10th and excited much interest. Their little vessel is built o beautiful mahogany. It is twenty-five feet long, and rather more than three feet wide in the middle. It is exceedingly elegant. It is rowed by two of the voyagers, while the third steers. It shoots across the water with the rapidity of an arrow. It is so exceedingly light that two persons can with ease carry it out of the water. This we ourselves witnessed yesterday, for the amateur voyagers, in order to avoid the extremely rapid and dangerous current just below the stone bridge of the Danube, took it out of the water on the one side of the bridge and carried it to the other .- Anzeiger Zeitung, Aug. 16.

Rev. FLAVIUS S. MINES, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco, died on the 5th of August, his disease being consumption, from which he had been suffering for a long time to such a degree as to prevent the discharge of his

SHARKS .- The Nantucket Mirror says that during the last two months there have been taken at Quidnit, Siasconset, and the south side of the island, from eight hundred to one thousand sharks, varying in length from five
to twelve feet. On Thursday of last week sixty-one were
taken at the south shore by three boats. Considerable quantities of oil are obtained from their livers, and the bodies are sold to the farmers of the island for manure.

GENERAL, YOUR CIDER IS GOOD, BUT DARN YOUR PICKLES When Major Jack Downing called upon Gen. Andrew Jackson at the White House for the first time, he was regaled by the President with Champagne and Olives. The doughty Major tried both—the first he liked, the second he did not fancy, and laying the fruit back upon the plate scarcely tasted said, "General, your cider is good, but darn your pickles!" Just so thought an old-fashioned Democrat in the interior of Wayne county the other day, when his Locofoco brethren paid him the compliment of raising a hickory pole in front of his house. He made no raising a hickory pole in front of his house. He made no objection to the pole, but when they proposed to elevate a Pierce and King flag upon it, "hold on," says he, "I go the hickory pole, because that reminds me of Jackson, but your Pierce and King flag I can't stand, because I vote for Scott!" The pole-raising discontinued precipitately.

[Detroit Daily Advertiser.

KILLING IN A PASSION .- David Gorman, living near Cininnati, threw a chair at his wife one day last week, and one of its rounds penetrated her body. Finding she was hurt, he picked her up, laid her on a bed, then went to the city for a surgeon, and was very attentive to her until she died, which occurred the next day. On her death bed Mrs. Gorman requested that her husband should not be prosecuted; but he was taken and committed, charged with murder in the second degree.

SPEAKING OUT IN MEETING .- The Locos in the Third District in Maine are in a terribly disorganized condition. Since the adjournment of the Rockland four days' Convention, at which two candidates were nominated for Congress, the fight has been continued "fast and furious." The Kimballites have started a campaign paper called "the Pine Tree State." It is said to be edited by Mr. SMART, the present member of Congress. The "wild cats" have charged him with having cast a plurality of votes in the Convention, whereupon he turns upon his accusers in this wise. He asks "who makes these charges?" And he answers his own question:

"One of them has passed counterfeit money; another vie "One of them has passed counterfeit money; another vio-lated important trusts in the collection of debts; another has stolen a record; another has withheld funds and put the Gov-ernment to the expense of suing for them; another has been guilty of getting a man the worse for liquor and gambling his money away from him, and another was known a few years ago to procure the nomination of a man for office by an out-rageous fraud. If necessary, the names, the evidence, and facts will be given hereafter. 'Lay on, McDuff!" If this is not telling family secrets, then " we are no

The entire crew of the United States sloop of war Cyane, dressed in their uniform of blue jacket and white trousers, and accompanied by their officers, came ashore at Norfolk on last Sunday morning, and marched in procession to the Presbyterian Church, where they attended Divine worship. We have never seen a more orderly set of men in the street, which, with their fine appearance, made a very imposing scene. This is something new, and highly creditable to the Officers of the Cyane.

At the Democratic ratification meeting in Jackson, Missis sippi, Judge Davenport, it is said, remarked facetiously that the letter P stands for Polk—and this is to be another Polk race—for Peace, Plenty, Prosperity, Peas, Pumpkins, Pierce, and Presidency.—Morning News.

"Facetious" man, that! but he had the wrong dictionary Our authority says P stands for Poor Prices Per Pierce, Par-simony as to Popular Projects, Pandering to Popular Preju-dices, Plunder of the Public Property, Poorly Patched Plat-form, and Popcock generally. Don't all laugh at once! [Milwaukee Sentine].

MURDER AND SUICIDE. John Peter Redling had been for some length of time paying his addresses to Christina Kra-mar, and some say they had lived in pretty close intimacy for mar, and some say they had lived in pretty close intimacy for several months. On Thursday last Christins got married without the knowledge of Redling, which so aroused his jealousy that he resolved to wreak his vengeance upon her for her duplicity. He proceeded to her house at the time spoken of above, found her in the cellar, when he took an axe and deliberately struck her upon the head, splitting open her skull. He then took the body, carried it up stairs, returned to the cellar, and cut his own throat with a razor, of which wound he were died—Cincipnati Gazette.

The following multum in parso notice is pasted in several lines of omnibuses running in Boston : "Order is Heaven's first law, Please have your fare ready before pulling the strap. Children half price. Persons find-ing articles in the coach will please pass them to the driver. Beware of pickpockets." BUSINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Ex-Senator Dix, in his Hillsborough speech, rails against "Whig Extravagance," as he calls it. As Con-GRESS alone can make appropriations, and as no reney can be disbursed without appropriations, it is not flear, taking for granted all the facts Mr. Dix sets forth, that Whigs are extravagant; the inference rather being that the majority in the two Houses of Congress was the extravagant party. The Committee of Ways and Means in the House, that originates the appropriation bills, is Democratic six to three; and the Finance Committee of the Senate in the same proportion. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, presides ever the Ways and Means in this Congress, and Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, presided over the last. Mr. Dickinson was chairman of Finance in the last Congress; Mr. Hunten in this. As such men, in a Democratic Congress, held the purse-strings, Mr. Dix will be

The expenses of the Government have, no doubt, largely increased; but that comes from "war" and "annexation." California sucks this year nearly four millions from the Treasury, which was not a part of the United States in Mr. Polk's administration. New Mexico has to be garrisoned with soldiers to preserve it from being overrun by the Indians. Texas, too, is very expensive all along the Rio Grande, and has to be lined with soldiers. Besides, over two millions, which in Mr. Polk's day did not appear as expenses for collecting the revenue, now figure

tions. Mr. Concoran immediately sent to Miss Dix s check for a sufficient amount to maintain and educate the girl, with a distinct condition that she should be taken to the Virginia institution at Staunton. She has accordingly been taken to that institution, where she is now com fortably located .- Alexandria Gazette.

APPLICATION TO REVIVE A JUDGMENT OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING .- Judge GRIER yesterday delivered an opinion in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Magniac and others vs. John R. Thompson. This was an attempt to revive a judgment of more than twenty years standing. A demurrer was filed, and an argument had upon the demurrer, and upon this the opinion was given. Mr. Thompson, many years ago, while perfectly solvent, settled upon his wife the property she brought him by marriage, with an addition from his own means. He subsequently became unfortunate in business, and the object in reviving the judgment was to get possession of the property thus settled upon the wife. It was also sought to attach the means acquired by Mr. Thompson since the outlawry of the judgment given by him to the plaintiffs in 1827. Judge Grier decided, 1st. That the arrest upon the ca sa. was a technical discharge of the judgment. 2d. That the arrest upon the ca sa. was a technical discharge of the judgment. 2d. That the arrest, coupled with the release and voluntary discharge, operated as a discharge in bankruptcy. 3d. That there was neither fraud in fact nor mistake in law, in the circumstances shown in the bill, which would authorize a large of the prosecution of the good work going who enlisted for the prosecution of the good work going of our country with the most beautiful scene of cultivation any where to be found. The gently undulating surface of the country; the sparking perennial streams with which it is intersected, affording water for every agricultural and manufacturing purpose; the delightful climate of the high-rolling region which, lifted up between the liastern Branch, the Northwest, and Rock Creek, looks abroad to the Blue Ridge in Virginia and the Mountains cumstances shown in the bill, which would authorize a large of the prosecution of the good work going who enlisted for the prosecution of the good work going of our country with the most beautiful scene of cultivation any where to be found. The gently undulating surface of the country; the sparking perennial streams with which it is intersected, affording water for every agricultural and manufacturing purpose; the delightful climate of the high-rolling region which, lifted up between the liastern Branch, the Northwest, and Rock Creek, looks abroad to the Blue Ridge in Virginia and the Mountains cumstances shown in the bill, which would authorize a court of equity to interfere. The bill was therefore dismissed, with costs .- Philadelphia Sun 14th.

begun in the English Court of Chancery more than a hun-

Jasper owed Pope £10,000, and Pope died in 1743, and in 1748 Beckford, his executor, filed this bill against Jasper, who died before he could put in an answer. The suit was revived against Jasper's executors, and in 1753 the cause was heard before Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and referred to the Master to take accounts. In 1764 and 1772 further proceedings were taken, and £630 in bank stock, and £555 were lodged to the credit of the cause, which then slept until 1861, when Mr. J. D. Wadham obtained the stock of the cause, when the slept until 1861, when Mr. J. D. Wadham obtained the slept until 1861, when Mr. J. D. Wadham o tained administration to Pope, the original testator, and revived the bill against Jasper's representatives. The funds to the credit of the cause had, by accumulation of dividends, bonuses, &c., amounted to £70,000. Wadham had to take out administration to five intermediate estates, and to pay £778 for the stamp duties. The case

The jury in the case rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at \$9,000. This is the first case of the sort that has ever been tried in Virginia, and may be regarded as fixing the principle that in case of carelessness, the proprietors of stage coaches are liable for damages in case of injury to the passengers.

The Charlestown (Va.) Spirit of Jefferson speaks of a musical prodigy in the shape of a mouse, now in the pos-session of Mr. Aisquith, of that county. Mr. Aisquith was attracted several times by a singing in his room, at different intervals of the night, and curiosity induced him to set a watch, and, if possible, capture his serenader. He succeeded at last, and has him caged for the inspection of the curious. His notes are clear and distinct, and his imitations so far have been of familiar songsters, such as the partridge, chicken, canary bird, &c.

VESSELS MUST CARRY LIGHTS .- Judge GRIER, of the United States Circuit Court, in Philadelphia, on Monday, delivered an opinion, in which he held that vessels navi-gating the Delaware at night, without lights, and a collision thereby ensue, the party so neglecting would be held liable for damages. The case before the Court was that of the barque Delaware vs. The steamer Osprey. The latter had lights, and the former none; so that the the lorder had lights, and the former hone; so that the steamer, being unable to see the barque, ran into her. The owners of the Delaware subsequently brought suit for damages, but the Court held she was in the wrong, and could not recover, from the fact that she had neglected to carry lights.

A FACT FOR GROLOGISTS .- Mr. Charles Rice, in sinking well on his premises in the north part of this town, found at the depth of twenty feet below the surface, and underneath large boulder rocks which he blasted, a stra-tum of black earthy substance about one foot thick, free tum of black earthy substance about one foot thick, free from all grit, and having the appearance of alluvion, though more nearly resembling decayed vegetable matter. Next below this were other strata of soil, sand, and pan, and imbedded in the latte were partially decayed sticks of wood resembling, whea first discovered, roots of trees, but upon examination they proved to be wood or pieces of hemlock, and among other things a pine stick three and three-quarter inches in length, and three-fourths of an inch thick, and in form like a common wooden button, with a wrought iron nail through the centre, which was but slightly corroded, and the wood, except a portion of the exterior, in a good state of preservation. The location af the well is upon one of the highest swells of land in Barre, there being but a gentle acclivity of the surface above it, and no high, abrupt hills around or near it, and which, within the recollection of some of our oldest inhabitants, was covered with a heavy forest of chestnut trees. In digging the twenty feet there was no chestnut trees. In digging the twenty feet there was no appearance of the earth ever having been previously disturbed, and it consisted of the various strata common in this section of primitive formation.—Barre (Miss.) Gaz.

Happiness is not in a cottage, nor a palace, nor in riches, nor in poverty, nor in learning, nor in ignorance, nor in passive life, but in doing right from right motives. COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. It has been announced more than once that Mr. Hill, of Westkill, New York, had discovered a simple way of making colored Daguerreotypes, but yet no specimens have been exhibited, though a great interest has been manifested in the discovery.

manifested in the discovery.

Becquerel, in France, has produced colored pictures, but he was never able to fasten the colors. Mr. Nierce St. Victor (nephew of the celebrated discovery and lographs in France) has made the grand discovery and showed his pictures to the world. Three of his pictures are new before the public in London, and the new art is called heliochromy, or sun coloring. They are copies of colored engravings—the one a female dancer, the others male figures in fancy costumes; and every color of the original most faithfully impressed on the prepared silver plate.

cratic Congress, held the purse-strings, Mr. Dix will be puzzled to explain how the Whigs got their hands in, unless they opened them.

The expenses of the Government have, no doubt, large-

sides, over two millions, which in Mr. Polk's day did not appear as expenses for collecting the revenue, now figure in the expenses for collecting the revenue, now figure in the expenses of the Government, the law having been changed by the outgoing Congress, when Mr. Polk was President. Then, again, we have hosts of "drawbacks" and duties illegally collected to refund, in consequence of Mr. Walker's wrongful Treasury circulars, which were, in the winter of 1851, nullified by the Supreme Court. Mr. Dix omits all notice of them.

We venture to say that now, this session of Congress, if Mr. Senator Dix will take the trouble to compare the estimates for appropriations with the appropriations, he will find that *Congress* has appropriated millions, yes millions, more than the *Administration* asked for. We have three items in our eyes this moment of some magnitude: *First, \$600,000 for the enlargement of the Capitol; second, \$700,000 for some Choctaw treaty, (see Deficiency Bill;) third, \$500,000 extra for the Collins steamers. We could go on, with a little trouble, and make up the millions, and shall take the trouble, and make up the millions, and shall take the trouble, and make up the millions of a deaf and dumb orphan girl of Washington, who had been unable to obtain a place in the Northern institutions. Mr. Corcoran immediately sent to Miss Dix a check for a sufficient amount to maintain and educate the

THE FARMERS' MEETING IN MONTGOMERY.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. The Society for the improvement of the county which embosoms the District of Columbia and the Capitol of the Union enjoyed a most gratifying scene on Thursday last. It generally happens that voluntary associations for patriotic objects gradually decay when the first impulse imparted by novelty begins to fail. "Every body's business, nobody's business," is a paralyzing proverb. But the Montgomery Association has fortunately had two most zealous and intelligent presiding officers in Messrs. A. B. Davis and Robert Dunloy. A. B. DAVIS and ROBERT DUNLOP.

The result is seen in the resurrection of worn-out farms; in the rapid improvement of others which were before in some degree of preservation; in the introduction of new and more valuable stock of all sorts, and in the greater variety and excellence of agricultural products. But what gave more significant earnest than any thing else of future progress and usefulness in the Montgome-ry Association was the great number of new subscribers in Maryland; the healthfulness of every section; the fountains that burst up on almost every farm; the capability of every rood of land for remunerating cultivation,

dred years ago, and has but recently been settled. The London Observer says:

"The original plaintiff was Thomas Beckford, executor of one James Pope, a merchant in Madeira, and Edward Jasper, also a merchant, who was the original defendant. useful appeal to the understanding and interest of the community, or one better adapted to stimulate persever-ing industry in the best pursuit of life. Although the address was extempore, it was evidently well digested, and the President of the Society hopes that he may induce Mr. Hallowell to write it out for publication.

One of the most agreeable circumstances was the full attendance of the ladies from every quarter of the county with every sort of domestic fabric that enriches our households. No one could have visited the pavilion, in-scribed in letters of evergreen over the entrance, "Household Gods and Household Goods," without a sense of its appropriateness. No man could have looked upon the beautiful forms and faces and the handiwork provid-ed to make a happy, home without being sensible that,

estates, and to pay £778 for the stamp duties. The case is now wound up by an order to pay the costs of all parties out of the funds in court, and to share the remainder according to the respective rights of the claimants."

IMPORTANT SUIT AND DECISION.—An important case was tried a few days since in the Circuit Court of Shenandoah county, (Va.) The Rockingham Register states that about a year since a gentleman, while going down the Valley in a stage coach belonging to Messrs. Farrish, Harman & Co., was seriously injured by the upsetting of the coach. His leg was dreadfully broken, insomuch that he is made a cripple for life. He brought suit against the Company, claiming damages to the amount of \$10,000. The jury in the case rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. tural products, unconscious that they were themselves "the observed of all observers:" the objects for whose reception the earth was made a paradise, and for whose enjoyment every man should labor to restore it to its primitive beauty.

The fine bright breezy day and the music of the full band from the city resounding through the grove; the speech of Mr. Hallowell so admirably suited to the occasion; the well-told reminiscences of Mr. Custis bringing up the olden time; the sociable pic-nics scattered here and there under the shades, all provided by the neighbors around, and to which friends and strangers from a dis-tance were freely invited, made it altogether a true farmer's festival, forming a striking centrast in every particu-lar with race-ground gatherings, electioneering assem-blages, &c., where every extravagant passion runs riot.

AN INCIDENT, WITH A MORAL

For some weeks past (says the New York Express of Monday) a long Indian tent has been standing on the western slope of Fox Hill, Hoboken, the inmates of which were an old Indian, his squaw, and a son. They are wanderers, we believe, from some Canadian tribe, and came to that neighborhood about two months ago. On Sunday last, the chief of the wigwam, who had been ailing for some time past, was gathered to the Land of his Fathers. A few days previously the squaw had set out for the State of Maine, to bring two children she has on the frontier to the tent, to see the old man before the the frontier to the tent, to see the old man before the Great Spirit called him home; but her errand, alas! it turned out was undertaken too late. The scene at the tent, as soon as it was known the Indian was dead, was curious and affecting. The son sat mutely and moodily on the ground, with his arms folded, and his dark piercing on the ground, with his arms loided, and his dark piercing eye sorrowfully fixed upon the corpse of his dead sire. It seemed strange to him that they should put the body into a coffin, instead of interring it after the manner of his own people. As soon as the coffin was carried away by the undertaker, the tent was ruthlessly rifled of most of its contents, beads, baskets, and other trinkets the Indians had been making for a livelihood, by some pale faced vagabonds in the vicinity, spite of the remonstrances of some kind-hearted women, who, with those tender and humane impulses native to the sex, had all along been at humane impulses native to the sex, had all along been attentive to the wants of the dying stranger. The tent itself was carried away even, leaving the surviving Indian to make his bed on the cold damp earth, with only the sky above for a covering. And there he was sitting last night waiting, in silent sorrow, the return of his absent relative from her pilgrimage to her East. It was a sad suggestive incident, the death of the lone Indian on the hill. His entirch is the entirch of a root is this region. His epitaph is the epitaph of a race in this region of the country, once all their own.

"Alsa, for them I their day is o'er,
Their fires are out from shore to shore;
No more for them their wild deer bounds.
The plough is on their hunting grounds.
The pale man's axe rings through their wot
The pale man's sais skim o'er their floods,
Their pleasant springs are dry;
Their children, lock, by power oppressed,
Beyond the mountains of the West,